

FRENCH DESPERATELY ATTACK GERMANS

PRESIDENT READS HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Document Deals With Chief Problems Confronting Present Session

URGES PASSAGE OF PENDING SHIPPING BILL

Chief Executive Opposes a Large Standing Army, But Favors Training of Citizens for War and a Powerful Navy—Self-Government for Filipinos Suggested—Tells Congress That People Want Extravagance in Expenditures by the Government Stopped—Other Recommendations.

(By United Press.)
Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—Congress, in accordance with custom, today met in a joint session to hear the President deliver his message concerning the chief problems of legislation for the 63rd Congress.
Although the novelty of the president delivering his message in the form of a dignified address has worn off, great interest was manifested in the occasion and the little pieces of card board which are necessary for admittance were in great demand. The audience was mostly made up of the families of legislators and their friends, because they are the people who can most easily obtain cards of admittance.

FOLLOWING is President Wilson's annual message, delivered at the beginning of the short term of the sixty-third congress:
Gentlemen of the Congress—The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third congress, a congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country. I should like in this address to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it, but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the part of historians toward it.
Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past. While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting which sustained us at every step of the difficult undertaking. But it is done. It has passed from our hands. It is now an established part of the legislation of the country. Its usefulness, its effects will disclose themselves in experience. What chiefly strikes us now, as we look about us during these closing days of a year which will be forever memorable in the history of the world, is that we face new tasks, have been facing them these six months, must face them in the months to come—face them without partisan feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of the people.

"WE NEED SHIPS, WE HAVE NOT GOT THEM."
The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready as never before to serve itself and to serve mankind; itself with its resources, its energies, its forces of production and its means of distribution. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste. To speak plainly, we have grossly erred in the way in which we have started and hindered the development of our merchant marine, and now, when we need ships, we have not got them.

Gen. Carranza Accused of Stealing 6,000,000 Pesos

(By United Press.)
El Paso, Dec. 8.—An unconfirmed report has been received from Vera Cruz stating that General Carranza has been arrested by his own soldiers for the stealing of 6,000,000 pesos from the treasury of Mexico, while he was in possession of the city of Mexico. The report says that General

Obergren has taken charge of the Carranza government while he is in prison.
Carranza, so the statement declares, was tried and convicted by the soldiers of the crime, and they demanded that he refund the money. This he refuses to do, and so was thrown into prison.

CONCERT BOX OFFICE WILL OPEN FRIDAY MORNING

The box office for the sale of seats for the Tyrone band concert, given for the benefit of the Belgian sufferers, will open Friday morning, December 11, at 9 o'clock. Tickets will be exchanged for reserved seats up until 11 o'clock. No seats will be sold at box office until after 11 o'clock. This rule has been adopted to protect the early subscribers and those already holding tickets.

The concert will be held in the opera house Friday evening and a crowded house should greet the Tyrone band. The Belgians bare their heads at the sight of Old Glory and gratefully cry out: "America has saved us from starvation." The starving people send this message to the people of the United States:
"In offering our heartfelt thanks to the American people we pray them to allow their generosity to continue, for without them we should have starved and without them we must starve."
Let every citizen contribute to this worthy cause.

DEER CASE NOW IN JURY'S HANDS

Conflicting Testimony of Witnesses in Dickinson Suit

SOME WITNESSES BADLY MIXED

Defense Showed That No Effort Had Been Made to Arrest Dr. Dickinson Until Long After the Deer Had Been Killed—Could Not Identify Head of Animal on Exhibition in Court as One Doctor Had Shot.
Testimony in the famous Dickinson deer case was heard before Judge Bell Monday afternoon. A number of witnesses were on the stand, some of whom displayed anything but an expert knowledge of the sex of deer in general and of this deer in particular.

State Policeman Kuntz was the first witness, and he stated that he had gone to the camp of the Crystal Springs club to view the dead animal. He saw the deer, but took no steps toward having Dr. Dickinson arrested and became confused upon cross examination by Mr. Cole, one of the attorneys for the defense.
Game Warden Hummelbaugh swore that he saw the deer and believed that it was a fawn, but he also failed to prosecute the doctor at the time. It was brought out in the cross examination that the game warden had taken no action until after Frank G. Harris, a member of the club, had written a letter to Secretary Kalbfus of the state game commission, criticizing the game warden.

John W. Phillips, a member of the state game commission, gave it as his opinion that the deer was a fawn. Gustaf Link, a Pittsburgh taxidermist, stated that he had stuffed the head and that it was that of a fawn, having no signs of horns, but mere bumps where the horns grow on buck deer. Link became so loquacious that he was silenced only after Judge Bell told him he would place him in the custody of the sheriff if he did not stop talking so much.

Secretary Kalbfus said that Dr. Dickinson had told him that the deer was not such as the law permitted hunters to kill. Mr. Cole brought out the fact that Secretary Kalbfus had written a letter in which the secretary had given an opinion of the case entirely different from that he now holds. The secretary stated that he had changed his mind with the change of the law.

A session of court was held last evening and witnesses on both sides were heard.
Testimony for the defense was taken in the case this morning and several witnesses testified that there was no effort made by the hunters at Crystal Springs to conceal anything concerning the killing of the deer or the identity of the hunter who shot it. Several of them helped to carry the body to camp and believe that it weighed from 75 to 80 pounds. The deer was hung by the horns, which they testified were about two inches long, although no one measured them in the woods or on the porch of the camp. The head of the deer called "Exhibit A" in the court room no one of them could identify as the head of the deer Dr. Dickinson shot.
One witness declared that he had

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS



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hunted for a number of seasons at the camp and had never seen a longer deer hung on the porch of the camp. No one of them had ever heard horns or spikes on deer called peduncles before this case.

They testified that the game warden had not examined the deer during their stay at the camp, although they had an opportunity to do so if they had wished.

Dr. Dickinson, so the other witnesses said, left the camp at the end of the week of his vacation at exactly the time he had intended to leave when he came to camp and the deer was sent to him through the express office.

The testimony closed before noon and the attorneys addressed the jury, which retired this afternoon.

BIG LEITZINGER BUILDING THROWN OPEN TO PUBLIC

The new addition to the Leitzinger Brothers' store has been thrown open to the public, the carpenters, plumbers, painters and other workmen having completed their contracts last week. The handsome big store building is now one of Clearfield's chief attractions and is a monument to the enterprise and faith in the growth of the town of the Leitzinger brothers.

The remodeled store was formally thrown open to visitors on Friday and Saturday of last week, and throngs of people passed through the rooms, admiring their appointments and furnishings.
The additions made to the store have made it the largest and best equipped store building in town. The fourth and fifth floors are entirely new and the second and third floors have been remodeled and enlarged and have received a complete repainting and varnishing throughout. The store is sufficiently lighted by windows and skylights to make artificial lighting in the daytime unnecessary. All of the floors have steel ceilings. The building is equipped with the most modern facilities for the prevention of fire and is fitted with plenty of fire escapes in case of fire.

Near the skylight, on the second floor, an ample space has been reserved and fitted up for a ladies' waiting room. On this floor are found millinery, lace curtains and ladies' ready-to-wear garments. The third floor is used for rugs, etc., and the extension of the room has given a better chance to display these goods.
On the fourth floor Santa Claus has established his headquarters and here are shown a complete line of toys, dolls, etc., and also a lot of odd pieces of art in brass and other metals. The fifth floor is used as a stock room for surplus stock.

Will Play Osceola
The Y. M. C. A. basketball team will leave on the 7:15 this evening for Osceola, where they will meet the strong Osceola Y. M. C. A. team of that place. Mr. Falmesbee has been working hard to get his team in shape for this game and expects to bring home the victory. On December 18 the teams will play the return game at the Gym in the Y. M. C. A. here.

PITIFUL SCENES ENACTED AT BOMBARDMENT OF LODZ

(By United Press.)

London, Dec. 8, via St. Petersburg, dated Dec. 6.—One of the saddest pictures in the war was enacted when the lunatic asylum at Lodz was bombarded by the Germans today. The inmates stood at the windows of the building watching the preparations and not realizing what the men outside were intending to do. As the bombardment began and the building burst into fire many of the insane jumped from the windows to their death in the street below, others were burned to death and their cries were heard above the sound of the artillery.

Both the Grand and Sazoy hotels were bombarded, the gas plant destroyed and the town is now in utter darkness. The streets are strewn with the bodies of men and horses. The wounded are crying out for help. The people are destitute, suffering from heat and light and without food. Their entire milk supply has been taken.

CAPTURE OF LODZ A GREAT VICTORY

Regarded as Greatest Battle Ever Fought in World's History

BUT IT COST GERMANS DEARLY

Said to Have Lost 200,000 Men in Killed, Wounded and Missing—Lodz Gives Germans Control of Most Important Railroad Center in Poland—Warsaw is Menaced.

London, December 8.—According to a wireless dispatch from Berlin official announcement has been made by the main headquarters of the army that the Germans occupied Lodz in Poland on Sunday.

No word has been received from Petrograd setting the reported German success. In the absence of any official confirmation of the German claim the statement from Berlin is being accepted as a fact here.

The Germans, if the statement be finally verified, must then be credited with winning the greatest battle ever fought in the history of the world. But they have paid the price, for it is estimated that the Germans lost in this battle close to 200,000 in killed, wounded and missing.

Not only was the battle the greatest in history, but the prize is momentous. The capture of the city of Lodz means to the victor the control of the most important railroad in central Russian Poland—a railroad leading straight to Warsaw, the capital of Russia Poland, whose conquest is the object of the German strategy in the east.

Information of a reliable character regarding developments regarding the battle around Lodz is lacking owing to delays in transmission of messages because of storm which has interrupted communication. But it is known that as late as last Thursday, the Germans having failed to pierce the Russian center, had commenced with the aid of considerable reinforcements another attempt to envelope the Russians on both flanks.

In this effort the fighting developed strongly at Rowo to the north of Lodz, and at Piotrkow, to the mouth of the city now reported fallen. Both these positions are much in advance of those just previously reported to have been held by the Germans and their presence there indicated rapid advance, threatening Lodz even at that time.

These two positions are also on the main roads to Warsaw. With the two main highways and the railway line held by the Germans Warsaw would appear to be in imminent danger of investment.

Real Estate Transfers

Lottie May Vibbert to Jeremia Brown, land in Sandy. \$210.
Samuel T. Solanda to Jesse B. Woods, land in Sandy. \$800.
Wm. J. Newcomer to Hugh M. Irwin, land in Greenwood. \$1.
Kate M. Shillingford to Christopher Heverlock, land in Osceola. \$325.
Harry Bouton ex to the Ramey Water Co., land in Getch.

GERMANS NOT OUSTED FROM ROULERS REGION

Fiercely Repulse Attacks of French on Line Between Dunkirk and Nieuport

RUSS AND TEUTONS IN DEADLY CLASH

Paris Reports That the German Line is Being Gradually But Surely Pressed Back From the Coast of the North Sea to the Argonne—Allies Feeling Their Way Eastward From the Yser, Using Their Heavy Artillery—Believed That Menace of German Advances on Coast Parts May Be Stayed—Von Hindenberg Strengthening His German Army Post Attack on Piotrkow.

(By United Press.)

London, Dec. 8.—A dispatch from Paris says that the French, aided by the British are making desperate thrusts against the German line and are contemplating the capture of Roulers. The fact that the Germans have not been entirely ousted from this region is shown by the fact that in different sections they are fiercely repulsing the French attacks at Oost Dun Kerke and west of Nieuport.

Determined Offensive
Paris, Dec. 8.—The determined offensive now being pressed by the allied armies from the North sea coast to the Argonne is meeting with success, according to the day and night official communications yesterday.

Perceptible advances were made by the French in the department of the Somme in the region of Le Quesnoy-en-Santerre. Additional positions were taken in the vicinity of Vermelles, between Bethune and Lens.

The allies now are virtually in possession of the left bank of the Yser canal, and in northern France, particularly in the neighborhood of La Bassée, where the Germans hold a very strong position, the allies are beginning with a heavy cannonade to feel their way eastward.

The same process is being followed along the whole front. Yesterday afternoon's bulletin speaks of the "superiority of our offensive" and the "marked advantage" of the French artillery over that of the Germans.

British Capture Kassandale
Amsterdam, Dec. 8.—The British have taken Kassandale, which is situated between Ypres and Roulers, and are advancing upon Meins, which will open the way along the Lys. By the capture of Kassandale the British have gained two and one-half miles from the Germans.

Now After Piotrkow
London, Dec. 8.—The German army of Von Hindenberg, in Poland, is now fighting desperately to strengthen their line in the southeast and to contain the Russian advance.

Seven Lives Lost in The Storm

(By United Press.)
New York, Dec. 8.—The cost of the storm that swept the Atlantic coast from Virginia to Maine is estimated at \$1,000,000 and seven lives were lost in the storm, which continues to play havoc on the sea, although the fury of the wind has greatly abated.

Seven of Crew Killed When Ship is Burned

(By United Press.)
London, Dec. 8.—Thirty-four of the crew of the ship Vedra, sailing from Mexico to Harrow, were killed when the ship took fire and burned.
Two of the crew were saved and were brought to Harrow, suffering from severe burns.
The accident happened on the coast of Mexico.

PRESIDENT READS HIS MESSAGE

(Continued from Page One)

We should be. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to see them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste.

To speak plainly, we have grossly erred in the way in which we have treated and hindered the development of our merchant marine. And now, when we need ships, we have not got them. We have year after year debated, without end or conclusion, the best policy to pursue with regard to the use of the ores and forests and water powers of our national domain in the rich states of the west, when we should have acted, and they are still locked up. The key is still turned upon them, the door shut fast at which thousands of vigorous men, full of initiative, knock clamorously for admittance. The water power of our navigable streams outside the national domain also, even in the eastern states, where we have worked and planned for generations, is still not used as it might be, because we will and we won't; because the laws we have made do not intelligently balance encouragement against restraint. We withhold by regulation.

I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions, even at this short session of a congress which would certainly seem to have done all the work that could reasonably be expected of it. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also.

Fortunately two great measures, finally considered, the one to unlock, with private enterprise, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the house of representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage. In them both we turn our backs

GATES OF TRADE MUST BE OPENED.

The government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide open, before it is altogether profitable to open them or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable, and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital and engage it in abundance, the government ought to withdraw.

upon hesitation and makeshift and formulate a genuine policy of use and conservation in the best sense of those words. We owe the one measure not only to the people of that great western country for whose free and systematic development, as it seems to me, our legislation has done so little, but also to the people of the nation as a whole, and we as clearly owe the other in fulfillment of our repeated promises that the water power of the country should in fact as well as in name be put at the disposal of great industries which can make economical and profitable use of it, the rights of the public being adequately guarded the while and monopoly in the use prevented. To have begun such measures and not completed them would indeed mar the record of this great congress very seriously. I hope and confidently believe that they will be completed.

SELF GOVERNMENT FOR FILIPINOS IS URGED.

President Says Senate Should Pass Measure Now Before Senate.

And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the senate. I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self government to the people of the Philippines. How better in this time of anxious questioning and perplexed policy could we show our confidence in the principles of liberty as the source as well as the expression of life, how better could we demonstrate our own self possession and steadfastness in the courses of justice and disinterestedness than by thus going calmly forward to fulfill our promise to a dependent people, who will now look more anxiously than ever to see whether we have indeed the liberality, the unselfishness, the courage, the faith we have boasted and professed? I cannot believe that the senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another congress. Its passage would nobly crown the record of these two years of memorable labor.

But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the work of our duty. How are we to carry on goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the ships? How are we to build up a great trade if we have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them? To correct the many mistakes by which we have discouraged and all but destroyed the merchant marine of the country, to retrace the steps by which we have, it seems almost deliberately, withdrawn our flag from the seas, except where, here and there, a ship of war is bid to carry it or some wandering yacht displays it, would take a long time and involve many detailed items of legislation, and the trade which we ought immediately to handle would disappear or find other channels while we delayed the remedy.

The case is not unlike that which confronted us when our own commerce was to be opened up to settlement and industry, and we needed long lines of railway, extended means of transportation prepared beforehand. If development was not to lag intolerably and wait indefinitely. We lavishly subsidized the building of transcontinental railroads. We look back upon that with regret now, because the subsidies led to many scandals of which we are ashamed, but we know that the railroads had to be built, and if we had it to do over again we should of course build them, but in another way. Therefore I propose another way of providing the means of transportation, which must precede, not tardily follow, the development of our trade with our neighbor states of America. It may seem a reversal of the natural order of things, but it is true, that the routes of trade must be actually opened—by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges—before streams of merchandise will flow freely and profitably through them.

SAYS SHIPPING BILL IS VERY IMPORTANT.

It Should Be Passed to Profit by Opened Gates of Trade.

Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session, but as yet passed by neither house. In my judgment such legislation is imperatively needed and cannot wisely be postponed. The government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide open, before it is altogether profitable to open them or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable, and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital and engage it in abundance, the government ought to withdraw. I very earnestly hope that the congress will be of this opinion and that both houses will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it cannot be perfected yet, and therefore there are no other constructive measures the necessity for which I will at this time call your attention to, but I would be negligent of a very manifest duty were I not to call the attention of the senate to the fact that the proposed convention for safety at sea awaits its confirmation and that the limit fixed in the convention itself for its acceptance is the last day of the present month. The conference in which this convention originated was called by the United States. The representatives of the United States played a very influential part indeed in framing the provisions of the proposed convention, and those provisions are in themselves for the most part admirable. It would hardly be consistent with the part we have played in the whole matter to let it drop and go by the board as if forgotten and neglected. It was ratified in May last by the German government and in August by the parliament of Great Britain. It marks a most hopeful and decided advance in international civilization. We should show our earnest good faith in a great matter by adding our own acceptance of it.

COASTS OF ALASKA SHOULD BE SURVEYED.

Present Dangers to Navigation Ought to Be Removed by Charts.

There is another matter of which I must make special mention, if I am to discharge my conscience, lest it should escape your attention. It affects only a very small thing. It affects only a single item of appropriation. But many human lives and many great enterprises hang upon it. It is the matter of making adequate provision for the survey and charting of our coasts. It is immediately pressing and urgent in connection with the immense coast line of Alaska, a coast line greater than that of the United States themselves, though it is also very important indeed with regard to the older coasts of the continent.

We cannot use our great Alaskan domain, ships will not ply thither, if those coasts and their many hidden dangers are not thoroughly surveyed and charted. The work is incomplete at almost every point. Ships and lives have been lost in threatening main channels. We have not provided adequate vessels or adequate machinery for the survey and charting. We have used old vessels that were not big enough or strong enough and which were so nearly unworthy that our inspectors would not have allowed private owners to send them to sea. This is a matter which, as I have said, seems small, but is in reality very great. Its importance is only to be looked into to be appreciated.

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY IS VERY IMPERATIVE.

Urges Systematic Reorganization to Gain Greater Efficiency.

Before I close may I say a few words upon two topics much discussed out of doors upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite and steadfast? One of these is economy in government expenditures. The duty of economy is not debatable. It is manifest and imperative. In the appropriations we pass we are spending the money of the great people whose servants we are—not our own. We are trustees and responsible stewards in the spending. The only thing debatable and upon which we should be careful to make our thought and purpose clear is the kind of economy demanded of us. I assert with the greatest confidence

that the people of the United States are not jealous of the amount their government costs if they are sure that they get what they need and desire for the country, that the money is being spent for objects of which they approve and that it is being applied with good business sense and management. Governments grow plump both in their tasks and in the means by which these tasks are to be performed, and very few governments are organized, I venture to say, as wise and experienced business men would organize them if they had a clean sheet of paper to write upon. Certainly the government of the United States is not. I think that it is generally agreed that there should be a systematic reorganization and reassembling of its parts so as to secure greater efficiency and effect considerable savings in expense. But the amount of money saved in that way would, I believe, though no doubt considerable in itself, running, it may be, into the millions, be relatively small—small, I mean, in proportion to the total necessary outlays of the government. It would be thoroughly worth effecting, as every saving would, great or small.

Our duty is not altered by the scale of the saving. But my point is that the people of the United States do not wish to curtail the activities of this government. They wish, rather, to enlarge them, and with every enlargement, of the country itself, there must come, of course, the inevitable increase of expense. The sort of economy we ought to practice may be effected, and ought to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be performed, and the money spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and achievement. And, like good stewards, we should account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent.

It is not expenditure, but extravagance that we should fear being criticized for, not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The nation is not aiggardly; it is very generous. It will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay. These are large and general standards, but they are not very difficult of application to particular cases.

PRESIDENT OPPOSED TO BIG STANDING ARMY.

Speaks Plainly and Directly on Question of National Defense.

The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy. It is the subject of national defense. It cannot be discussed without first answering some very searching questions. It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that, and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do—to defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace.

Allow me to speak with great plainness and directness upon this great matter and to avow my convictions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish and hold dear. I hope that some of their finer passions are in my own heart—some of the great conceptions and desires which gave birth to this government and which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world, and that, speaking in my own thoughts, I shall, at least in part, speak theirs also, however faintly and inadequately, upon this vital matter.

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or draws from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our own lives as we will, but we mean also to let live. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none.

Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein lies our greatness. We are the champions of peace and of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest possession, and it is our reputation and prestige, presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity such as has seldom been vouchsafed any nation, the opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of many a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked

Are you ready to defend yourselves? We reply. Most assuredly: to the utmost. And yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed.

Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value.

It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for mere health's sake, if for nothing more. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas. It is right, too, that the national guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government, and this also because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but because it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety.

More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our polity. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation to particular cases.

TRAINED CITIZENRY FOR DEFENSE.

We must depend in every time of national peril * * * upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. * * * We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. * * * It is right, too, that the national guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government.

tion for trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak, but actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing.

POWERFUL NAVY IS AMERICAN POLICY.

United States Will Continue to Remain Strong on the Seas.

A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense, and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas in the future as in the past, and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct, and when will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?

But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some among us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing which we will pursue at all seasons without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of states and the unimpeded freedom of all with whom we deal. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance, and what is needed will be adequately done.

I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all time with free hearts and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources, to supply our own people and the people of the world as their need arises from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade, to enrich the commerce of our own states and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms and our factories, with the creations of our thought and the fruits of our character—this

is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily new, and in the future to come as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspiration of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for nations, for individuals, for states and for mankind.

"MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY" AT THE GLOBE TONIGHT

"The Terrible Lesson." The Crackman's wife knows the danger in that threatens her husband—the hand of the law and begs him to abandon the crime life, when, intuitively she feels retribution at hand. She plans to forestall it, but a hand other than hers intervenes and happily shapes their destiny. At the Globe today.

"The Million Dollar Mystery." "The Elusive Treasure Box." The 12th episode is very exciting. At the Globe today.

"The Better Man." John Latimer and his brother Walter both love Alice Scott. Makes a thrilling romance. Showing at the Globe today.

"The Lucky Rube." and "The Widow and The Twins." are two good comedies showing at the Globe theatre today.

"The Rajah's Vow." An all star cast in an absorbing two-act story of the Orient. It costs the lives of Lord and Lady Thomas, it almost causes the death of a Hindu girl by suicide. It makes this one of the most absorbing stories of the Orient ever filmed. At the Globe tonight.

7 big reels in all.

MINER CRUSHED TO DEATH AT ADRIAN ON SATURDAY

Caught beneath a fall of rock, Felix Milenski was fatally injured in the Adrian mine late Saturday afternoon, and Peter Polneski was slightly injured. Milenski, crushed about the hips and injured internally, died while he was being hurried to the Adrian hospital.

Marriage License
Thomas Garth and Elizabeth Rame both of Helvetia.

THE NEW DRAYMAN
HARRY HEATON
Has the best Coal for sale and Light Draying
Call W. G. Heaton, H. & C. Phone

TAXI?
—CALL—
Wallace Garage
PRICES RIGHT
H. & C. Phone Third Street

Bulbs, Flowers, Plants

Plant your winter flowering bulbs now, 25 for 50c, assorted.

Cut Flowers, Esquels, Floral Designs, Plants, Ferns for Fern dishes. Special Flowers for Thanksgiving.

BOCK, The Florist
Nevling Bldg. Third Street

APPLES
Hand Picked Winter Varieties. Packed in 5 bushel barrels. Prices delivered \$2.50 and \$3.00 per barrel.
Order by H. & C. Phone No. 125, or Postal Card P. O. box 117, Clearfield, Pa.

Pleasant Valley Orchards.

Mother's Bread
THE BEST BREAD
CITY BAKERY
NO. 22 THIRD ST.
Clearfield, Penn'a.

FRESH HOME-MADE SAUSAGE
20c POUND

R. C. Shaw Grocery Co.
Second Street

JACOBSON'S
Furniture, Rugs, Stoves and Household Goods
—AT—
POPULAR PRICES
—AT—
JACOBSON'S
212 REED STREET

THERE IS ONLY ONE THING THAT HELPS TO MAKE YOU LOOK NEAT, GET YOUR SHOES SHINED BY OTTO AND YOU WILL BE SURE TO HAVE IT DONE RIGHT. DOWN IN THE DINELING BARBER SHOP

LOST—Between Mrs. D. L. Kneel residence and the produce market \$5 bill. Finder will be rewarded same is returned to this office.



"We got a Visitor for Christmas"

You can imagine the delight of the little ones when they get a Visitor coming the glad Christmas morning.

And you guesswork will picture its splendid smile as much—and more—than children.

It is a pleasure that you enjoy so easily. That's why we'll arrange to suit your convenience.

Stop in and we'll play any music you wish to hear.

W. F. FRIEDRICH PHONO
E. E. SMITH, Manager

The Very Best That Money Can Buy



NEAT, GET YOUR SHOES SHINED BY OTTO AND YOU WILL BE SURE TO HAVE IT DONE RIGHT. DOWN IN THE DINELING BARBER SHOP

LOST—Between Mrs. D. L. Kneel residence and the produce market \$5 bill. Finder will be rewarded same is returned to this office.

NEW OPERA HOUSE

FEATURING THE BIG UNIVERSAL PROGRAM
5 REELS—TO-NIGHT, DEC. 8

Second Series of "Terrence O'Rourke" in Two Reels
And Three Good Comedies

Black Hand and Dirty Money "Closed Gates" One "Matinee"

Universal Weekly Given Away Tonight

—This Way to The Opera House—

GLOBE THEATRE

SHOWING THE WORLD'S BEST Feature Pictures

7 FILMS TODAY DECEMBER 8

Extra Special Kalem Feature "The Rajah's Vow" Complete in Two Parts. A Remarkable Dramatic Production

Extra Special Biograph Feature "The Terrible Lesson" A Strong Drama

Extra Special Lubin Feature "The Lucky Rube" The Widow and the Twins Comedy 7 REELS ALL FEATURES TODAY

"Mary Pickford" Welcomed "The Better Man"

PERSONAL

TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1914

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Heston, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Heston, a son.

Daniel Schoch, of Troutville, was in town yesterday.

Edgar Phibell, of Coudley, is attending court this week.

Charles Conley, of Westover, spent yesterday in Clearfield.

Sylvester Smeal, of Wallacetown, is attending court this week.

Ed Henderson, of Munson, is spending the week in Clearfield.

William Archibald, of Houtzdale, is one of the grand jurors this week.

T. R. Mahaffey, of New Washington, is one of the jurors this week.

Miss Mary Hastings has returned from a visit with relatives in Pittsburgh.

W. J. Ross, of Karthaus, was the guest of his brother, R. C. Ross yesterday.

A. E. Woolridge spent Sunday with his brother, D. R. Woolridge, deputy sheriff.

Rev. C. R. Allenbach, pastor of the Lutheran church, spent the day in Altoona.

Guernsey Smith left this morning to attend to business affairs in Tyrone and neighboring towns.

Miss Helen Flegal, of Karthaus, spent Sunday at the home of her uncle, Clark Flegal on Merrill street.

Joseph A. Sanders and Dr. F. H. Bomer, of Pittsburgh, are Clearfield visitors this week, witnesses in the Dickinson deer case.

Mrs. Elmer Shirey has returned from Sunbury, where she was called last week by the illness of her son, Lloyd Shirey, who is at the hospital there with typhoid fever.

John H. Moore's Sunday school class of the Trinity M. E. church is holding a social meeting at the home of Mrs. Scarborough, on Pine street, this evening for the benefit of the Belgians.

Miss Hazel Gillies, of DuBois, is visiting friends in Clearfield.

Fred Boulton and Thomas Mahaffey of Houtzdale, were Clearfield visitors yesterday.

G. M. Gtute and daughter, Jennie, of Curwensville, were Clearfield shoppers this morning.

Mrs. R. E. Johnson and little daughter Dolores, of Pine street, left this morning to visit her parents in Olean, N. Y.

H. B. Clary, of Grampian, is stopping in Clearfield for several days.

D. E. Gouna and A. M. Gouna, of LaJosa, are spending several days in town on business.

J. C. Edmanson, of Tyrone, was in town yesterday.

Miss Mary Rasivens, of Houtzdale, is spending several days with Clearfield friends.

H. H. Sweeney, of Houtzdale, is stopping in town for several days.

Miss Jean Cole is the guest of DuBois friends.

Frank McCully, of Oseola, transacted business in Clearfield today.

Terrance Gleason, of DuBois, spent yesterday in Clearfield attending to business affairs at the court house.

John Arnold, of DuBois, was a court house visitor yesterday.

Edgar Sunderlin, of McGees Mills, spent yesterday in Clearfield attending to business affairs.

George Woods, of Grampian, attended court yesterday.

Willmot Wall, of Grampian, was a business visitor in town yesterday afternoon.

Theodore Mattern, of Morristdale, is one of the Grand Jurors this week.

Miss Helen Smith has returned from New York city, where she spent the past week.

A. M. Buxard, of Wallacetown, has been in town for several days.

E. C. Davis, of Ramey, is stopping in Clearfield for several days.

Philip McGee, of McGees Mills, was visiting with friends here yesterday.

Peter J. Wood spent yesterday with friends in Clearfield.

R. W. Reeder, of Mahaffey, spent yesterday in town.

DR. C. C. BOVARD
Chiropractor and Neuropath—
Drugless treatment of disease.

Superfluous hair, warts, and
moles, permanently removed by
improved electric needle method
without pain or scar. 2nd
floor, new Masonic Block. H. &
C. Phone.

Have Received

A New Line of Mountings for
CHRISTMAS PICTURE
FRAMING
—Call—

A. LEA HESS,
H. & C. Phone
Orders Called for and Delivered

R. H. Thompson, of Oseola, spent
the week-end with Clearfield friends.
H. A. Brown and John F. Martin,
of DuBois, were in Clearfield yesterday
transacting business.

Mrs. John C. McCoy, of St. Marys,
is visiting her sister, Mrs. Robert
Lynn, of Second street.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lynn and
Mrs. McCoy, of St. Marys, spent Sunday
at the home of Dr. Austin C.
Lynn, of Oseola Mills.

Miss E. Seely returned to her
home in Reynoldsville this morning,
after spending several days with Miss
Woodward, of the West Side.

Mrs. H. S. Mackey and Helen
Manguson, of Glen Richey, spent the
morning shopping in Clearfield.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY
DINNER IN NEW YORK

The sixteenth annual dinner of the
Pennsylvania society will be held at
the Waldorf Astoria, New York, on
Saturday evening, December 12, at 7
o'clock. The Hon. Edwin S. Stuart,
former governor of Pennsylvania, and
president of the society, will preside.
His excellency, Dr. R. S. Naon, the
guest of honor. Other speakers will
be Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, governor-elect
of Pennsylvania, and the
Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson,
member of congress from Alabama.
More than 800 persons have signified
their intention of being present on
this occasion, which will be the largest
public dinner thus far given in
New York during the present season.
Conjointly with the dinner of the
Pennsylvania society the Society of
Pennsylvania Women in New York
will give their second annual dinner.
This will be held in the Waldorf
apartment of the Waldorf-Astoria,
the members proceeding to the boxes
of the grand ballroom for the speeches
of the Pennsylvania society. Mrs.
Alexander E. Patton, of Curwensville,
president of the Society of Pennsylvania
Women, will preside at the dinner.

DIFFICULT TO GET OUT OF
TURKEY DURING THE WAR

(By United Press)
New York, Dec. 8.—The first report
direct from Turkey was received yesterday
from American Ambassador
Morgenthau, at Constantinople, who
now represents seven nations besides
the United States in that country.
The report states that only women
and children of foreigners are permitted
to leave the country. All men
who might, upon their return to their
home, take up arms against Turkey
are forced to remain until the war is
over.

Aliens who are granted passes to
leave Turkey are not permitted to
take more than \$50 with them in
gold. In exchange for what other
money they have they are given Turkish
circulating medium, which is
practically worthless. Many foreigners
are remaining in Turkey because
they have no finances with which to
leave.

Frequent appeals have been made
by foreigners to the American Ambassador
concerning their treatment
at the hands of the Turkish government
and when he has sent such appeals
to the government officials he
has learned that it is an impossibility
to do anything in cases of that kind,
as the Turks have replied "that as
long as we have not killed or wounded
these foreigners inside our gates we
shall not compromise ourselves."

LOCAL LACONICS

A. M. Woodward's class of the
Trinity Methodist Sunday school is
holding a reception for the new members
in their class this evening in the church.

The first real snow storm of the
season visited Clearfield last night.

Grant and William Shaffer, of
Panic, killed a catamount in that vicinity
last week.

The are light at Fourth and Pine
streets has not been burning for several
nights.

OBITUARY

Thomas T. Barclay, one of Indiana
county's most prosperous and
esteemed farmers, died at 5 o'clock
Sunday evening at his home in March-
and, aged 79 years. Two years ago
he suffered a paralytic stroke. Since
that time he had been helpless. On
Saturday he suffered a second stroke
and death quickly followed.

The deceased was born near the
scene of his death, on September 5,
1835. He grew to manhood on the
old homestead and in 1872 married
Miss Elizabeth Coy, the daughter of
David Coy, a well known resident
and pioneer of Indiana county.

His wife died in 1893. Two daughters,
Mrs. John North and Mrs. Ed-
ward Simpson, of near Marion Center,
survive him.

John C. Barclay, of Clearfield;
G. H. Barclay, of Punxsutawney; Mrs.
Hannah Bell, of Bells Mills; Mrs.
Ruth Adams, of the state of Wash-
ington, and Mrs. Homer Leach, of
Helton, Kas., are brothers and sisters
of the deceased.

Funeral services were held this
afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home in
Marchand. Burial will be made in the
Mt. Pleasant cemetery in Covado.

MANAGER CLARK WILL GIVE
CANDY TO THE CHILDREN

The Opera House Co. will carry
out its annual custom on Christmas
by giving a free entertainment to
all the children up to 12 years of
age.

Manager Clark says that there will
be vaudeville, motion pictures, and
a box of candy will be given to all
the children who attend the matinee.
Besides the big Christmas tree on
the stage, elaborately trimmed and lighted,
old Santa Claus will make his ap-
pearance down the chimney at 2:30
sharp, when the fun will start.

Kiddies, don't fail to be on the carpet.
For this Christmas the entertain-
ment will be bigger than ever.

Real Estate Transfers
A. W. Lee to A. C. Henschel land
in Glen Hope. \$150
Harry W. Bowser to Thomas Mc-
Glynn, land in Bigler. \$500

AMUSING PICTURES AT
OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT

"Terrance O'Rourke". This is the
second series of twenty odd adven-
tures containing nearly the same
people in each one, but each a com-
plete story in two reels, and does not
require that you see any of the other
features to understand the picture.

The series were written by Louis Jo-
seph Vance. Author of the "Trey O'
Hearts" serial and produced under the
direction of Jacques Jaccard, with J.
Warren Kerrigan playing the title
role.

"Black Hand and Dirty Money" is
a Sterling comedy shown this evening.
Mr. Craig has a dispute with an
Italian organ grinder and receives a
note that worries him greatly. The
baby steals jam and leaves hand
prints all over the house and wanders
off to the attic and goes to sleep. A
great detective is called to help find
the child and oust the Black Hand
gang. The entire police force is called
out and through many deductions
and some clever work the mystery is
solved.

"Closed Gates" is a strong Rex
drama dealing with life problems at
the opera house this evening.

FELIX CLUB DEFEATED
BY PROFESSIONAL MEN

Last evening on the Y. M. C. A.
alleys the Felix club lost to the Professional
Men by 104 points. The
Felix club team scored 127 to the
Professionals' 1342. Ogden was the
high man for the Professionals and
May starred for the Felix club.

The score:
Felix club.
Royer 143 143 150 143
May 185 128 129 447
Kennard 106 131 118 355
Total 434 302 407 1237

Professionals.
Yeaney 107 164 201 472
Kester 122 135 187 304
Ogden 163 178 135 476
Total 392 487 473 1342

Do your Christmas shopping early.

CLEARFIELD, R. F. D. NO. 2.

A burning fire came near causing a
dangerous fire at the home of James
Woods, in Paradise, yesterday. It
was discovered and extinguished
after causing much alarm and a
small amount of damage.

We noticed an improvement in ap-
pearances around the borough dump
yesterday. The rotten fish had been
gathered up, tin cans, etc., had been
removed, but the "smell" is still
there and insist on being noticed.

We warn unsuspecting persons to
be careful; a new disease is around.
We were yesterday told of one that
had "plutocracy of the testament."
We are not very well acquainted
with it, but it must be horrible.

Plowing seems to have been the
general employment of farmers last
week. We saw many plowing in the
rain and much soil was turned, but
today they seemed content to stay
in the shelter of their homes: "Twas
a bad day, and on the hills the
rain and snow froze to the trees and
ground as it fell.

Frank Carra has a hog 12 months
that he says weighs 500 pounds. We
did not see it, weighed, but it looked
it.

A few days ago we mentioned the
fine looking chickens Harry Churk-
er owned, and again we feel disposed
to speak of them. He has two
strains of Rhode Island Reds and a
cock of White Wyandottes. If you
are a chicken fancier you should see
these, and especially his prize of
the world Rhode Island Red.

Rev. Knox, the new pastor at Cen-
ter church, is in the midst of an
old fashioned revival. During the
inclement weather of last week the
people came and the church was
crowded, even on the rainiest nights.
Penitents have been crowding the
altar and men and women profess con-
version every night. A member of
said church told us that to the
Trinity Brotherhood was due some of
the credit, as by the few meetings
they held there the past summer
especially some young men, were con-
vinced that being a Christian was
no ignoble thing and were persuaded
to attend church again after several
years absence. Good work, Bro.
Knox! Keep it up.

Admitted to the Bar.
A. L. Edwards, Esq., of Phillipsburg
has been admitted to practice at
the Clearfield county bar.

AUCTION OF WORKS OF ART
FOR RELIEF OF BELGIANS

(By United Press)
Philadelphia, Dec. 8.—Thousands of
dollars is expected to be raised for
the relief of families and dependents
of French and Belgian artists, by the
sale of art works, all donated by
American painters and sculptors,
which began here today. The auc-
tion-sale will continue for eight days.
Sculptures, pictures and other de-
corative objects, all done by persons
of recognized merit, comprise the of-
ferings. Those who put in bids to-
day took little risk, as no objects will
be permitted to leave the Art club
until the last day, in expectation of a
higher offer.

Mark Twain

on being asked how many cigars
he smoked in a day, answered that
he never kept books on his habits,
but he always observed two rules
in smoking—
First—Never to smoke while
sleeping, and
Second—To smoke nothing but
pure tobacco cigars.
The second rule can be adhered
to strictly by smoking

Citizen's Club, Cigars

No dogs or smoking used in club
manufacture

For sale here exclusively by
C. M. RHINE,
Clearfield, Pa.

PRACTICAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Boys' Axes	Coffee Percolators
Sportsmen's Hatchets	Chaffing Dishes
Pocket Knives	Serving Dishes
Sleds	Silver Plated Flat Ware
Boys' Wagons	Safety Razors
Watches & Clocks	Razors, Old Style
Scissors & Chains in Cases	Razors Stripper Sets
Carvers	Razor Straps
Child's Sets, etc.	Shaving Brushes
Carpet Sweepers	Manicure Sets
Vacuum Cleaners	Bath Room Fixtures
Roasters	Bath Room Mirrors
Aluminum Ware	Table Cutlery
Nickel Plated Copper Ware	

BOTH PHONES

A SQUARE DEAL
WILLIAM F. POWELL
23 So. Second St.

On December 28 we will Start a New

1915
Christmas Savings
Club

Watch for our announcement later

Clearfield Trust Co.
Clearfield, Penn.

Christmas Savings
Club

Closes This Week

Checks will be mailed Dec. 19
1915 Club Opens Dec. 21

Clearfield National Bank
"THE BANK OF SERVICE"



We are now showing the biggest line of Men's,
Women's and Children's Slippers ever shown
in this big store

Felt Slippers for Women, and Children, in all styles and colors, from 48c to \$1.48

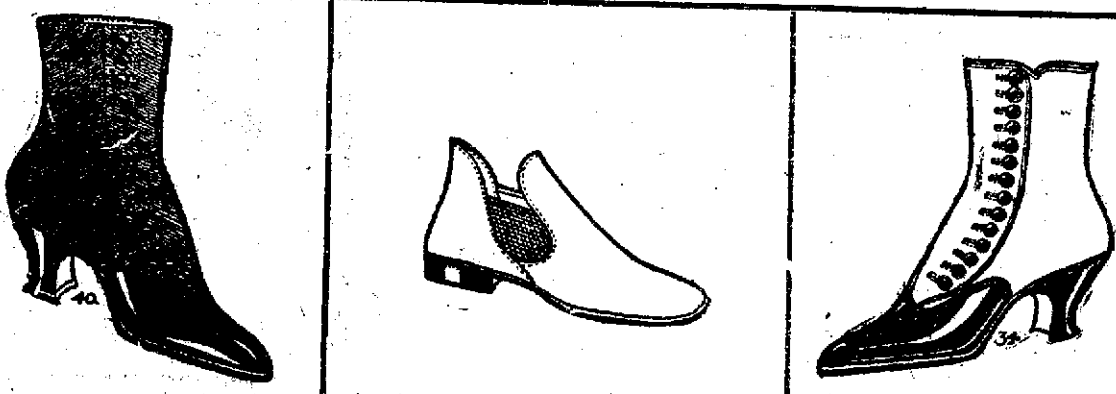
Men's Leather and Felt Slippers, from 75c to \$1.98

We also have some very special prices in Shoes that will pay you to look into

Brown's Boot Shop,

Second Street

Clearfield, Pa.



Banner

Mazda
Lamps

Oppo. Witmer Inn

ELECTRIC LAMPS

The Regular Banner Mazda Lamps in 10, 15, 20,
25, 40, 60, 100, 150, 250 Watt Lamps
The New Type C Banner Nitrogen Mazda Lamps
in 200, 400, 500, 750, 1000 Watt Lamps

Prices, 30c Up

Let us install a Banner Mazda Lamp in every socket in your house;
it will save you money and increase your light. Phone us your wants.

HARDER'S GUN WORKS

Clearfield, Penn'a.

Banner

Mazda
Lamps

FRENCH DESPERATELY ATTACK GERMANS

PRESIDENT READS HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Document Deals With Chief Problems Confronting Present Session

URGES PASSAGE OF PENDING SHIPPING BILL

Chief Executive Opposes a Large Standing Army, But Favors Training of Citizens for War and a Powerful Navy—Self-Government for Filipinos Suggested—Tells Congress That People Want Extravagance in Expenditures by the Government Stopped—Other Recommendations.

(By United Press.)
Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—Congress, in accordance with custom, today met in a joint session to hear the President deliver his message concerning the chief problems of legislation for the 63rd Congress.
Although the novelty of the president delivering his message in the form of a dignified address has worn off, great interest was manifested in the occasion and the little pieces of card board which are necessary for admittance were in great demand. The audience was mostly made up of the families of legislators and their friends, because they are the people who can most easily obtain cards of admittance.

FOLLOWING is President Wilson's annual message, delivered at the beginning of the short term of the sixty-third congress:
Gentlemen of the Congress—The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third congress, a congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country. I should like in this address to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it, but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the part of historians toward it.
Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past. While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting which sustained us at every step of the difficult undertaking. But it is done. It has passed from our hands. It is now an established part of the legislation of the country. Its usefulness, its effects will disclose themselves in experience. What chiefly strikes us now, as we look about us during these closing days of a year which will be forever memorable in the history of the world, is that we face new tasks, have been facing them these six months, must face them in the months to come—face them without partisan feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of the people.

"WE NEED SHIPS, WE HAVE NOT GOT THEM."
The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready as never before to serve itself and to serve mankind; ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production and its means of distribution. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste. To speak plainly, we have grossly erred in the way in which we have started and hindered the development of our merchant marine, and now, when we need ships, we have not got them.

Gen. Carranza Accused of Stealing 6,000,000 Pesos

(By United Press.)
El Paso, Dec. 8.—An unconfirmed report has been received from Vera Cruz stating that General Carranza has been arrested by his own soldiers for the stealing of 6,000,000 pesos from the treasury of Mexico, while he was in possession of the city of Mexico. The report says that General

Obergren has taken charge of the Carranza government while he is in prison.
Carranza, so the statement declares, was tried and convicted by the soldiers of the crime, and they demanded that he refund the money. This he refuses to do, and so was thrown into prison.

CONCERT BOX OFFICE WILL OPEN FRIDAY MORNING

The box office for the sale of seats for the Tyrone band concert, given for the benefit of the Belgian sufferers, will open Friday morning, December 11, at 9 o'clock. Tickets will be exchanged for reserved seats up until 11 o'clock. No seats will be sold at box office until after 11 o'clock. This rule has been adopted to protect the early subscribers and those already holding tickets.

The concert will be held in the opera house Friday evening and a crowded house should greet the Tyrone band. The Belgians bare their heads at the sight of Old Glory and gratefully cry out: "America has saved us from starvation." The starving people send this message to the people of the United States:
"In offering our heartfelt thanks to the American people we pray them to allow their generosity to continue, for without them we should have starved and without them we must starve."
Let every citizen contribute to this worthy cause.

DEER CASE NOW IN JURY'S HANDS

Conflicting Testimony of Witnesses in Dickinson Suit

SOME WITNESSES BADLY MIXED

Defense Showed That No Effort Had Been Made to Arrest Dr. Dickinson Until Long After the Deer Had Been Killed—Could Not Identify Head of Animal on Exhibition in Court as One Doctor Had Shot.
Testimony in the famous Dickinson deer case was heard before Judge Bell Monday afternoon. A number of witnesses were on the stand, some of whom displayed anything but an expert knowledge of the sex of deer in general and of this deer in particular.

State Policeman Kuntz was the first witness, and he stated that he had gone to the camp of the Crystal Springs club to view the dead animal. He saw the deer, but took no steps toward having Dr. Dickinson arrested and became confused upon cross examination by Mr. Cole, one of the attorneys for the defense.
Game Warden Hummelbaugh swore that he saw the deer and believed that it was a fawn, but he also failed to prosecute the doctor at the time. It was brought out in the cross examination that the game warden had taken no action until after Frank G. Harris, a member of the club, had written a letter to Secretary Kalbfus of the state game commission, criticizing the game warden.

John W. Phillips, a member of the state game commission, gave it as his opinion that the deer was a fawn. Gustaf Link, a Pittsburgh taxidermist, stated that he had stuffed the head and that it was that of a fawn, having no signs of horns, but mere bumps where the horns grow on buck deer. Link became so loquacious that he was silenced only after Judge Bell told him he would place him in the custody of the sheriff if he did not stop talking so much.

Secretary Kalbfus said that Dr. Dickinson had told him that the deer was not such as the law permitted hunters to kill. Mr. Cole brought out the fact that Secretary Kalbfus had written a letter in which the secretary had given an opinion of the case entirely different from that he now holds. The secretary stated that he had changed his mind with the change of the law.

A session of court was held last evening and witnesses on both sides were heard.
Testimony for the defense was taken in the case this morning and several witnesses testified that there was no effort made by the hunters at Crystal Springs to conceal anything concerning the killing of the deer or the identity of the hunter who shot it. Several of them helped to carry the body to camp and believe that it weighed from 75 to 80 pounds. The deer was hung by the horns, which they testified were about two inches long, although no one measured them in the woods or on the porch of the camp. The head of the deer called "Exhibit A" in the court room no one of them could identify as the head of the deer Dr. Dickinson shot.
One witness declared that he had

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS



Photo copyright, 1914, by American Press Association.

hunted for a number of seasons at the camp and had never seen a longer deer hung on the porch of the camp. No one of them had ever heard horns or spikes on deer called peduncles before this case.

They testified that the game warden had not examined the deer during their stay at the camp, although they had an opportunity to do so if they had wished.

Dr. Dickinson, so the other witnesses said, left the camp at the end of the week of his vacation at exactly the time he had intended to leave when he came to camp and the deer was sent to him through the express office.

The testimony closed before noon and the attorneys addressed the jury, which retired this afternoon.

BIG LEITZINGER BUILDING THROWN OPEN TO PUBLIC

The new addition to the Leitzinger Brothers' store has been thrown open to the public, the carpenters, plumbers, painters and other workmen having completed their contracts last week. The handsome big store building is now one of Clearfield's chief attractions and is a monument to the enterprise and faith in the growth of the town of the Leitzinger brothers.

The remodeled store was formally thrown open to visitors on Friday and Saturday of last week, and throngs of people passed through the rooms, admiring their appointments and furnishings.
The additions made to the store have made it the largest and best equipped store building in town. The fourth and fifth floors are entirely new and the second and third floors have been remodeled and enlarged and have received a complete repainting and varnishing throughout. The store is sufficiently lighted by windows and skylights to make artificial lighting in the daytime unnecessary. All of the floors have steel ceilings. The building is equipped with the most modern facilities for the prevention of fire and is fitted with plenty of fire escapes in case of fire.

Near the skylight, on the second floor, an ample space has been reserved and fitted up for a ladies' waiting room. On this floor are found millinery, lace curtains and ladies' ready-to-wear garments. The third floor is used for rugs, etc., and the extension of the room has given a better chance to display these goods.
On the fourth floor Santa Claus has established his headquarters and here are shown a complete line of toys, dolls, etc., and also a lot of odd pieces of art in brass and other metals. The fifth floor is used as a stock room for surplus stock.

Will Play Osceola
The Y. M. C. A. basketball team will leave on the 7.15 this evening for Osceola, where they will meet the strong Osceola Y. M. C. A. team of that place. Mr. Falmesbee has been working hard to get his team in shape for this game and expects to bring home the victory. On December 18 the teams will play the return game at the Gym in the Y. M. C. A. here.

PITIFUL SCENES ENACTED AT BOMBARDMENT OF LODZ

(By United Press.)

London, Dec. 8, via St. Petersburg, dated Dec. 6.—One of the saddest pictures in the war was enacted when the lunatic asylum at Lodz was bombarded by the Germans today. The inmates stood at the windows of the building watching the preparations and not realizing what the men outside were intending to do. As the bombardment began and the building burst into fire many of the insane jumped from the windows to their death in the street below, others were burned to death and their cries were heard above the sound of the artillery.

Both the Grand and Sazoy hotels were bombarded, the gas plant destroyed and the town is now in utter darkness. The streets are strewn with the bodies of men and horses. The wounded are crying out for help. The people are destitute, suffering from heat and light and without food. Their entire milk supply has been taken.

CAPTURE OF LODZ A GREAT VICTORY

Regarded as Greatest Battle Ever Fought in World's History

BUT IT COST GERMANS DEARLY

Said to Have Lost 200,000 Men in Killed, Wounded and Missing—Lodz Gives Germans Control of Most Important Railroad Center in Poland—Warsaw is Menaced.

London, December 8.—According to a wireless dispatch from Berlin official announcement has been made by the main headquarters of the army that the Germans occupied Lodz in Poland on Sunday.

No word has been received from Petrograd setting the reported German success. In the absence of any official confirmation of the German claim the statement from Berlin is being accepted as a fact here.

The Germans, if the statement be finally verified, must then be credited with winning the greatest battle ever fought in the history of the world. But they have paid the price, for it is estimated that the Germans lost in this battle close to 200,000 in killed, wounded and missing.

Not only was the battle the greatest in history, but the prize is momentous. The capture of the city of Lodz means to the victor the control of the most important railroad in central Russian Poland—a railroad leading straight to Warsaw, the capital of Russia Poland, whose conquest is the object of the German strategy in the east.

Information of a reliable character regarding developments regarding the battle around Lodz is lacking owing to delays in transmission of messages because of storm which has interrupted communication. But it is known that as late as last Thursday, the Germans having failed to pierce the Russian center, had commenced with the aid of considerable reinforcements another attempt to envelope the Russians on both flanks.

In this effort the fighting developed strongly at Rowo to the north of Lodz, and at Piotrkow, to the mouth of the city now reported fallen. Both these positions are much in advance of those just previously reported to have been held by the Germans and their presence there indicated rapid advance, threatening Lodz even at that time.

These two positions are also on the main roads to Warsaw. With the two main highways and the railway line held by the Germans Warsaw would appear to be in imminent danger of investment.

Real Estate Transfers

Lottie May Vibbert to Jeremia Brown, land in Sandy. \$210.
Samuel T. Solanda to Jesse B. Woods, land in Sandy. \$800.
Wm. J. Newcomer to Hurl M. Irwin, land in Greenwood. \$1.
Kate M. Shillingford to Christopher Heverlock, land in Osceola. \$325.
Harry Bouton ex to the Ramey Water Co., land in Getch.

GERMANS NOT OUSTED FROM ROULERS REGION

Fiercely Repulse Attacks of French on Line Between Dunkirk and Nieuport

RUSS AND TEUTONS IN DEADLY CLASH

Paris Reports That the German Line is Being Gradually But Surely Pressed Back From the Coast of the North Sea to the Argonne—Allies Feeling Their Way Eastward From the Yser, Using Their Heavy Artillery—Believed That Menace of German Advances on Coast Parts May Be Stayed—Von Hindenberg Strengthening His German Army Post Attack on Piotrkow.

(By United Press.)

London, Dec. 8.—A dispatch from Paris says that the French, aided by the British are making desperate thrusts against the German line and are contemplating the capture of Roulers. The fact that the Germans have not been entirely ousted from this region is shown by the fact that in different sections they are fiercely repulsing the French attacks at Oost Dun Kerke and west of Nieuport.

Determined Offensive
Paris, Dec. 8.—The determined offensive now being pressed by the allied armies from the North sea coast to the Argonne is meeting with success, according to the day and night official communications yesterday.

Perceptible advances were made by the French in the department of the Somme in the region of Le Quesnay-en-Santerre. Additional positions were taken in the vicinity of Vermelles, between Bethune and Lens.

The allies now are virtually in possession of the left bank of the Yser canal, and in northern France, particularly in the neighborhood of La Bassée, where the Germans hold a very strong position, the allies are beginning with a heavy cannonade to feel their way eastward.

The same process is being followed along the whole front. Yesterday afternoon's bulletin speaks of the "superiority of our offensive" and the "marked advantage" of the French artillery over that of the Germans.

British Capture Kassandale
Amsterdam, Dec. 8.—The British have taken Kassandale, which is situated between Ypres and Roulers, and are advancing upon Meins, which will open the way along the Lys. By the capture of Kassandale the British have gained two and one-half miles from the Germans.

Now After Piotrkow
London, Dec. 8.—The German army of Von Hindenberg, in Poland, is now fighting desperately to strengthen their line in the southeast and to contain the Russian advance.

Seven Lives Lost in The Storm

(By United Press.)
New York, Dec. 8.—The cost of the storm that swept the Atlantic coast from Virginia to Maine is estimated at \$1,000,000 and seven lives were lost in the storm, which continues to play havoc on the sea, although the fury of the wind has greatly abated.

Seven of Crew Killed When Ship is Burned

(By United Press.)
London, Dec. 8.—Thirty-four of the crew of the ship Vedra, sailing from Mexico to Harrow, were killed when the ship took fire and burned.
Two of the crew were saved and were brought to Harrow, suffering from severe burns.
The accident happened on the coast of Mexico.

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

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IMPORTANT DATES.

Tyrene band concert, in Clearfield opera house, for Belgian relief, December 11.
Clearfield county teachers institute, Clearfield, Dec. 15-18.
Christmas, Friday, December 25.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1914

Christmas comes but once a year, but the bills flow along all the time.

Also, pay your Christmas bills early.

All dogs have their day, but the mad dog seems to have all days to himself.

Merchants are advised to do their Christmas advertising early and in the Progress.

Still, congress will have to do something if it hopes to maintain a position on the first page.

And then it may be said that the Progressive party is disintegrating—disintegrating the Republican party.

An attractive advertisement is seen by hundreds of persons where an attractive store window is viewed by but few.

The only way to drive the game bag out of the woods is for every handowner to post his land against hunters.

Good evening! Nature sheds tears occasionally, but you will notice that she smiles more brightly after the clouds pass.

The Germans in Poland burned an insane asylum in Lodz, but then the Kaiser thinks all those who oppose him in this war are lunatics.

We hasten to assure baseball fans that the Cobb who faked a war story interview on Lord Kitchener is not "Tyne," the famous baseball player.

Last you forget, we remind you that the band concert for the benefit of the starving Belgians will be held in the opera house Friday evening of this week.

DuBois is welcome to the title of third class city, for which she has made application. Some third class cities would like to get back into the thorough class.

New York police have captured five gangsters or hoodlums, which leaves about five hundred of the same ilk to continue their murderous career in New York.

The kind of messages the Democrats of this section of Pennsylvania would prefer to have President Wilson issue is the kind that have national officers attached to them.

To make sure that none of the dogs bark by that mad dog from Curranville go read it would be a good thing to read all of the worthless members of the canine family in Clearfield.

DuBois declares as ridiculous the statement of Berlin that over six hundred thousand Russians have been made prisoners by the Kaiser's troops. The Russian statement was unnecessary; nobody believed that the Germans had taken so many prisoners.

A St. Louis dog had a five hundred dollar funeral the other day. Five hundred poor families in that city could have been made happy on Christmas with that amount of money, but it is likely that the woman who owned the dog before it died never gave that a thought.

The state game commission is going to locate a number of game preserves in this section. If the game commission will send a man into Clearfield county he may be able to find the seven birds which the Pittsburgh game dogs failed to play on their recent trip into this county.

Shop Early

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

President Wilson begins his message to congress, delivered this afternoon, with a tentative apology for the blunders committed by the Democratic party in and out of congress. He asserts that what was done in the way of national legislation was done "with the best that was in us." If he had reference to the tariff act and the war tax stamp act he spoke from the card. The Democratic party did its best to run the business of the country and then sought to correct the blunder by making a worse one—the adoption of the war revenue bill at a time when the United States was at peace with the whole world.

The message deals with American shipping, greater independence for the Philippines and the charting of the waters on the coast of Alaska winding up with a peroration aimed at extrajudicial government. On this latter subject the president becomes eloquent, but his sentiments will not meet with the approval of his party, which sees in the pork barrel opportunities for laying by a nest egg against times of leaness. He urges upon congress the necessity for accounting to the people for every cent that is expended.

As a whole the message is not much of a state paper. Its language is that of the madagogue. Well rounded sentences will please the pedant, but if the people anticipate anything in the line of constructive legislation from a congress controlled by President Wilson they will be greatly disappointed. The most commendable thing about the message is its brevity the president evidently believing that at this time, when the people are paying war taxes imposed upon them by a Democratic congress at the behest of a Democratic president, it would be ask them to look with favor upon the authors of the stamp act.

BECOME A CLAIRVOYANT

Young men, and middle-aged men also, are advised to become clairvoyants. There is no other profession or business in the United States at which it is so easy to make a fortune in a short time as clairvoyancy. A clairvoyant has only to look wise, fool a lot of cheats and rake in his fees. It was Barnum, the showman, who said, some forty years ago, that the American people love to be humbugged. Since that date there has been no cause for amending his statement, but it must be acknowledged that there are more Americans today who like to be fooled and humbugged than there were in Barnum's day.

It is reported from Chicago that a clairvoyant in that city had an income of about twelve thousand dollars a month from his business, and he would be raking in this amount for years to come if he and the grafting policemen who "protected" him had not quarreled. To secure an income of this kind required a clientele of several thousand persons willing to be humbugged. And it must be understood that this is the record of but one of the numerous clairvoyants who have their residences and prophesy establishments in Chicago, all of them doing a thriving business.

Possibly it is easy to realize the possibilities of a clairvoyant's business by those who will stop to recall the many wildcat gold mine schemes in which the people of Pennsylvania—and some in Clearfield—have willingly invested. There are men in the West Branch valley who would be millionaires if the stock they have bought from gold and other mine promoters were worth one-half what the promoters promised they would be worth. We repeat that the American people are easily humbugged, provided the humbugging is done in either a gentlemanly or mysterious manner.

SUPPRESSING GAMBLING

Any game in which chance decides the contest is gambling, as has been decided by the best legal authorities. Throwing dice for turkeys or other fowl, betting on a game of pool or billiards, taking chances on articles disposed of by individuals or organizations of any kind—all these are forms of gambling, equally reprehensible with games played with cards for money. At this time of year there is a tendency among a certain class of citizens in some towns to raffie off turkeys, a species of gambling in which the participants see no harm. In some of the towns in this state

the burgesses have found it necessary to issue warnings to the citizens to abstain from gambling in turkeys, threatening prosecution of those discovered indulging in this pastime. If there is any of this kind of gambling in Clearfield it is hoped that Burgess Callahan and Chief of Police McHenry will see that it is stopped, not only because turkey raffing is illegal, but because of the demoralizing effects of that kind of gambling upon the young men of the community.

THE PORPOISE AND TORTOISE

Now the purpose of the porpoise is to play about the prow. Of the schooner as she scoons across the deep, While the torpid-tempered tortoise thinks it exercise enow Just to sit upon a sandy shore and sleep.

Said the porpoise to the tortoise, "I can swim to beat the band, I can dive and do a lovely loop the loop; While you paddle in a puddle, and you waddle in the sand, And you end your tame existence in the soup."

Said the tortoise to the porpoise, "All these silly stunts, my friend, You may do, and just as many more beside; But I'm very well contented with my life, and at the end I am sure they won't make shoe-strings of my hide."

So the porpoise and the tortoise went each one his separate way, Either thinking that the other was a fool; For the tortoise sought the sunny sand to dose away the day, And the porpoise to his sport in water cool.

—E. R. S. in Judge.

SIX SMALL SMILES

Himself Again
He—I feel like a fool tonight.
She—So glad you've recovered—
Boston Transcript.

Fixing the Blame
Dobbs—Did you ever notice that in times of war there is always a lot of counterfeit money in circulation?
Sobbs—Yes, I guess it's passed by the censor.—Judge.

Entitled to a Reward
"You say you saw a burglar climbing out of a window in the house next door to you and he had a phonograph under his arm?" asked the Tall Man.
"I did," asserted the Short Man.
"Did you call the police?" asked the Tall Man.
"Police, nothing," replied the Short Man. "I called the burglar over and handed him a dollar."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Correct
Deaf Examiner—Now, speak up, boy. Do you know what nasal organ means?
Boy—No, sir.
Examiner—Correct!—London Opinion.

Ouch!
"A woman can't do two things in the same time," snapped Mrs. Gabb.
"That's the reason there is no sewing done at a sewing club," returned Mr. Gabb.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Magic Word
Diner—I've forgotten what I wanted to order and I had it on the tip of my tongue.
Waiter—What did you say about a tip, Sir?—Boston Transcript.

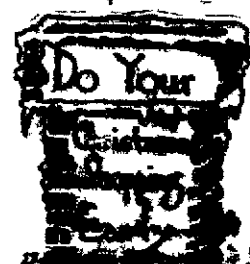
Said to Have Lost 200,000 Men in Killed, Wounded and Missing—
Lodz Gives Germans Control of Most Important Railroad Center in Poland—Warsaw is Menaced.

MOST REMARKABLE CASE OF BIRTHS IN ILLINOIS

Thought to be without precedent is the remarkable case of Mrs. A. M. Snyder, of Mendota, Ill., who gave birth to children five weeks and one day apart. The first baby, a five-pound boy, was born the latter part of October. The second child, born last week, weighed seven pounds and also is a boy.

Both infants are in good health and give promise of surviving. Surgeons say there is no case on record which approaches this.

Oyster Supper
Oyster supper Dec. 8, in the building formerly occupied by Mrs. Blacker, the florist, by the Baptist Ladies Aid society. The menu will be stewed, fried or raw oysters, beef loaf, celery, pickles, slaw, bread, butter and baked beans. Price for supper, 25c. Ice cream and cake extra.



PLUMBERS TRUST ON TRIAL IN DES MOINES, IOWA

(By United Press)
Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 8.—Indicated master plumbers to the number of 36 faced Federal Judge Pollack here today, charged with violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and the introduction of evidence that government experts have spent a year in gathering will be offered as soon as a jury is secured.

The "plumbers trust," as the government refers to the National Master Plumbers association, is charged with fixing prices, with illegal acts to put competitors out of business and with restraint of trade.

The defendants are prominent in a dozen central western cities and this case is but one of several started by the government against the association. Another case is under way in Utah and another in the East, but the Iowa case is the first to go to trial. It will establish valuable precedents in handling the others.

PENNA. BANKS HAVE OVER \$1,000,000,000 ASSETS

Harrisburg, December 8.—The 483 banking institutions coming under supervision of the state banking department have aggregate assets of \$1,278,644,951, according to the advance sheets of the twentieth annual report of State Commissioner of Banking William H. Smith.

The report covers the summary of statements as of November 2 and shows the following:
Trust companies 297, aggregate assets \$811,700,537, accounts 1,182,842.
State banks 179, aggregate assets \$224,369,028, accounts 634,102.
Savings institutions 11, aggregate assets \$242,575,384, accounts 498,377.
Total resources increased from \$1,151,308,562 in 1913 to \$1,278,644,951.

TO DARKEN HAIR APPLY SAGE TEA

Look Young! Bring Back Its Natural Color, Gloss and Thickness.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant, remove every bit of dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair. Just a few applications will prove a revelation if your hair is fading, gray or dry, scraggly and thin. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use tonic costing about 50 cents a large bottle at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," avoiding a lot of fuss.

While wispy, gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time, by morning all gray hairs have disappeared and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant.

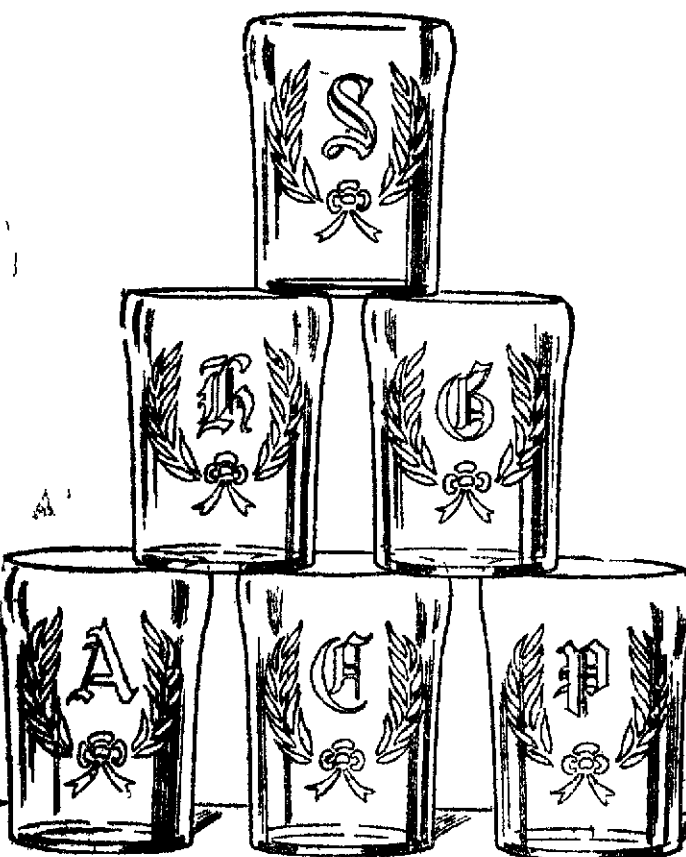
TYRONE BAND CONCERT FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 11

The Pennsylvania Railroad Shop band, of Tyrone, has consented to give a concert in the New opera house Friday evening, December 11, for the benefit of the Belgian relief fund. The band plays free of charge. The railroad company pays its transportation and the only expense to us is board and lodging for the musicians over night. The band is an unusually fine one and the concert will be a treat. Everybody is responsible for the success of this concert, and every assistance will be greatly appreciated.

Committee,
MARION BIGLER, Chairman.

FREE-Absolutely-FREE To Progress Readers

Get a Set of 6 Initial Tumblers



These are the new thin blown glasses that represent the greatest advance in the glass working art. Blown from the best quality of lead glass, with your own initials blasted into the side with the new process of sand blowing in which thousands of grains of sand are shuttled against the sides of the glasses; decorated with a beautiful wreath encircling the initial, applied in the same manner as the initial; they represent absolutely the last word in table ware. They are luxurious and beautiful in the extreme, though very expensive and difficult to obtain, except in a few of the metropolitan cities. These tumblers have been manufactured to supply the highest grade trade and anybody will appreciate the opportunity of obtaining a set of them under the terms of the premium offer.

The one feature of these tumblers that is especially interesting, and which supplies the reason we are enabled to extend this remarkable premium offer, lies in the fact that they are made in accordance with the latest patented non-chip rim. The fact that a tumbler with an edge, which is protected from striking when it is accidentally overturned on a table or counter and saved from chipping, thus reducing breakage to a minimum, indicates the correctness of the design. The shapes are the most symmetrical practical and tasty ever devised; they are pleasing to the eye and there are no unsightly bulges or distorted lines to make them be classed as freaks.

Every woman loves dainty table-ware—a table service that will indicate the refinement and taste of the owner, that shows the housewife distinguished for good judgment and house-keeping ability. But usually such table ware is very costly, and has been limited in use.

The clubs and lodge rooms will appreciate sets of these glasses with the initials of the lodges thereon. And they would decorate the table of societies, etc.

A set of these beautiful Tumblers will make a handsome Xmas Gift. Any reader of the Progress may secure them by clipping the coupon below and complying with the conditions

INITIAL TUMBLER COUPON

Six (6) of these coupons and 48c (to cover cost of handling) will entitle any reader or non-subscriber of the Progress, to one set (6) Initial Tumblers as described above.

Name _____
Address _____

CLASSIFIED WANTED

Rate—One cent per word each insertion. Minimum charge Ten Cents. Positions Wanted Free. No charge will be made to persons desiring positions. Please Your Want Ads.

FOR RENT—For Rent—Large room, on Third street, between Locust and Pine. Apply, Lohrman.

SAFE WANTED—A 1000 pound safe in good condition wanted. Reed Coal Co., care E. W. Hess, Clearfield.

FOR SALE—Richmond plane, in good condition. Call Progress office, 12-3-4.

FOR SALE—Household goods as follows: One kitchen cabinet, one dining room table and six dining room chairs. Inquire, 213 West Fifth street.

FOR SALE—Cool from the famous Moshannon and other seams, suitable for house, furnace, or steam. Can fill orders promptly. Call on Harry E. Fisher, H. & C. Phone 593 Nichols St.

FOR SALE—High pitch B4 clarinet at reasonable price in good condition. Call at Progress.

FOR SALE—Fresh cow and calf three weeks old. Call on E. J. Haller, 113 Fourth Street, Clearfield, Pa.

ORDER A CASE TODAY

PATRICIAN FOOTWEAR

As a Horse is judged in the show ring, point by point, so should you judge a shoe.

It must combine all points of shoe excellence before it can secure the percentage of perfection.

We invite that careful kind of criticism of our Patrician and R & W Shoes.

PRICES
\$3.00 \$3.50
\$4.00

Ross & Woods
Market Street
Clearfield, Penn.



Don't let this Christmas go by without getting a Victor—or a Victor-Victrola.

Take your choice—a Victor for \$10, \$17.50, \$25, \$32.50, \$40, \$50, \$60 or \$100; a Victor-Victrola for \$15, \$25, \$40, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$150, \$200 or \$250.

Why not come in today and hear these instruments—no obligation to buy. If you do want to buy, we'll arrange terms to suit.

SHEEDER'S MUSIC HOUSE

Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.
CLEARFIELD PA

PRESIDENT READS HIS MESSAGE

(Continued from Page One)

We should be. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to see them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste.

To speak plainly, we have grossly erred in the way in which we have treated and hindered the development of our merchant marine. And now, when we need ships, we have not got them. We have year after year debated, without end or conclusion, the best policy to pursue with regard to the use of the ores and forests and water powers of our national domain in the rich states of the west, when we should have acted, and they are still locked up. The key is still turned upon them, the door shut fast at which thousands of vigorous men, full of initiative, knock clamorously for admittance. The water power of our navigable streams outside the national domain also, even in the eastern states, where we have worked and planned for generations, is still not used as it might be, because we will and we won't; because the laws we have made do not intelligently balance encouragement against restraint. We withhold by regulation.

I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions, even at this short session of a congress which would certainly seem to have done all the work that could reasonably be expected of it. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also.

Fortunately two great measures, finally considered, the one to unlock, with private enterprise, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the house of representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage. In them both we turn our backs

on the one of our own resources which is to be opened up to settlement and industry, and we need long lines of railway, extended means of transportation prepared beforehand. If development was not to lag intolerably and wait indefinitely. We lavishly subsidize the building of transcontinental railroads. We look back upon that with regret now, because the subsidies led to many scandals of which we are ashamed, but we know that the railroads had to be built, and if we had it to do over again we should of course build them, but in another way. Therefore I propose another way of providing the means of transportation, which must precede, not tardily follow, the development of our trade with our neighbor states of America. It may seem a reversal of the natural order of things, but it is true, that the routes of trade must be actually opened—by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges—before streams of merchandise will flow freely and profitably through them.

SAYS SHIPPING BILL IS VERY IMPORTANT.

It Should Be Passed to Profit by Opened Gates of Trade.

Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session, but as yet passed by neither house. In my judgment such legislation is imperatively needed and cannot wisely be postponed. The government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide, open them before it is altogether profitable to open them or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable, and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital and engage it in abundance, the government ought to withdraw. I very earnestly hope that the congress will be of this opinion and that both houses will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it cannot be perfected yet, and therefore there are no other constructive measures the necessity for which I will at this time call your attention to, but I would be negligent of a very manifest duty were I not to call the attention of the senate to the fact that the proposed convention for safety at sea awaits its confirmation and that the limit fixed in the convention itself for its acceptance is the last day of the present month. The conference in which this convention originated was called by the United States. The representatives of the United States played a very influential part indeed in framing the provisions of the proposed convention, and those provisions are in themselves for the most part admirable. It would hardly be consistent with the part we have played in the whole matter to let it drop and go by the board as if forgotten and neglected. It was ratified in May last by the German government and in August by the parliament of Great Britain. It marks a most hopeful and decided advance in international civilization. We should show our earnest good faith in a great matter by adding our own acceptance of it.

COASTS OF ALASKA SHOULD BE SURVEYED.

Present Dangers to Navigation Ought to Be Removed by Charts.

There is another matter of which I must make special mention, if I am to discharge my conscience, lest it should escape your attention. It affects only a very small thing. It affects only a single item of appropriation. But many human lives and many great enterprises hang upon it. It is the matter of making adequate provision for the survey and charting of our coasts. It is immediately pressing and exigent in connection with the immense coast line of Alaska, a coast line greater than that of the United States themselves, though it is also very important indeed with regard to the older coasts of the continent.

We cannot use our great Alaskan domain, ships will not ply thither, if those coasts and their many hidden dangers are not thoroughly surveyed and charted. The work is incomplete at almost every point. Ships and lives have been lost in threatening ways supposed to be well known main channels. We have not provided adequate vessels or adequate machinery for the survey and charting. We have used old vessels that were not big enough or strong enough and which were so nearly unworthy that our inspectors would not have allowed private owners to send them to sea. This is a matter which, as I have said, seems small, but is in reality very great. Its importance is only to be looked into to be appreciated.

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY IS VERY IMPERATIVE.

Urges Systematic Reorganization to Gain Greater Efficiency.

Before I close may I say a few words upon two topics much discussed out of doors upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite and steadfast? One of these is economy in government expenditures. The duty of economy is not debatable. It is manifest and imperative. In the appropriations we pass we are spending the money of the great people whose servants we are—not our own. We are trustees and responsible stewards in the spending. The only thing debatable and upon which we should be careful to make our thought and purpose clear is the kind of economy demanded of us. I assert with the greatest confidence

that the people of the United States are not jealous of the amount their government costs if they are sure that they get what they need and desire for the country, that the money is being spent for objects of which they approve and that it is being applied with good business sense and management. Governments grow plump both in their tasks and in the means by which these tasks are to be performed, and very few governments are organized, I venture to say, as wise and experienced business men would organize them if they had a clean sheet of paper to write upon. Certainly the government of the United States is not. I think that it is generally agreed that there should be a systematic reorganization and reassembling of its parts so as to secure greater efficiency and effect considerable savings in expense. But the amount of money saved in that way would, I believe, though no doubt considerable in itself, ranging, it may be, into the millions, be relatively small—small, I mean, in proportion to the total necessary outlays of the government. It would be thoroughly worth effecting, as every saving would, great or small.

Our duty is not altered by the scale of the saving. But my point is that the people of the United States do not wish to curtail the activities of this government. They wish, rather, to enlarge them, and with every enlargement, of the country itself, there must come, of course, the inevitable increase of expense. The sort of economy we ought to practice may be effected, and ought to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be performed, and the money spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and achievement. And, like good stewards, we should account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent.

It is not expenditure, but extravagance that we should fear being criticized for, not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The nation is not aiggardly; it is very generous. It will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay. These are large and general standards, but they are not very difficult of application to particular cases.

PRESIDENT OPPOSED TO BIG STANDING ARMY.

Speaks Plainly and Directly on Question of National Defense.

The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy. It is the subject of national defense. It cannot be discussed without first answering some very searching questions. It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that, and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do—to defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace.

Allow me to speak with great plainness and directness upon this great matter and to avow my convictions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish and hold dear. I hope that some of their finer passions are in my own heart—some of the great conceptions and desires which gave birth to this government and which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world, and that, speaking in my own thoughts, I shall, at least in part, speak theirs also, however faintly and inadequately, upon this vital matter.

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or draws from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our own lives as we will, but we mean also to let live. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none.

Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein lies our greatness. We are the champions of peace and of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest possession, and it is our reputation for peace, presently, in God's providence, bringing us an opportunity such as has seldom been vouchsafed any nation, the opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of many a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked

Are you ready to defend yourselves? We reply. Most assuredly: to the utmost. And yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed.

Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value.

It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for mere health's sake, if for nothing more. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas. It is right, too, that the national guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government, and this also because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but because it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety.

More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our polity. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation to particular cases.

TRAINED CITIZENRY FOR DEFENSE.

We must depend in every time of national peril * * * upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. * * * We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. * * * It is right, too, that the national guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government.

tion for trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak, but actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing.

POWERFUL NAVY IS AMERICAN POLICY.

United States Will Continue to Remain Strong on the Seas.

A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense, and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas in the future as in the past, and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct, and when will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?

But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some among us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing which we will pursue at all seasons without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of states and the unimpeded freedom of all with whom we deal. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance, and what is needed will be adequately done.

I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all time with free hearts and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources, to supply our own people and the people of the world as their need arises from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade, to enrich the commerce of our own states and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms and our factories, with the creations of our thought and the fruits of our character—this

is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily now, and in the years to come as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspiration of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for nations, for individuals, for states and for mankind.

"MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY" AT THE GLOBE TONIGHT

"The Terrible Lesson." The Crackman's wife knows the danger in that threatens her husband—the hand of the law and begs him to abandon the crime life, when, intuitively she feels retribution at hand. She plans to forestall it, but a hand other than hers intervenes and happily shapes their destiny. At the Globe today.

"The Million Dollar Mystery." "The Elusive Treasure Box." The 12th episode is very exciting. At the Globe today.

"The Better Man." John Latimer and his brother Walter both love Alice Scott. Makes a thrilling romance. Showing at the Globe today.

"The Lucky Rube," and "The Widow and The Twins," are two good comedies showing at the Globe theatre today.

"The Rajah's Vow." An all star cast in an absorbing two-act story of the Orient. It costs the lives of Lord and Lady Thomas, it almost causes the death of a Hindu girl by suicide. It makes this one of the most absorbing stories of the Orient ever filmed. At the Globe tonight.

7 big reels in all.

MINER CRUSHED TO DEATH AT ADRIAN ON SATURDAY

Caught beneath a fall of rock, Felix Milenski was fatally injured in the Adrian mine late Saturday afternoon, and Peter Polneski was slightly injured. Milenski, crushed about the hips and injured internally, died while he was being hurried to the Adrian hospital.

Marriage License
Thomas Garth and Elizabeth Rame both of Helvetia.

THE NEW DRAYMAN
HARRY HEATON
Has the best Coal for sale and Light Draying
Call W. G. Heaton, H. & C. Phone

TAXI?
—CALL—
Wallace Garage
PRICES RIGHT
H. & C. Phone Third Street

Bulbs, Flowers, Plants

Plant your winter flowering bulbs now, 25 for 50c, assorted.

Cut Flowers, Esquels, Floral Designs, Plants, Ferns for Fern dishes. Special Flowers for Thanksgiving.

BOCK, The Florist

Nevling Bldg. Third Street

APPLES

Hand Picked Winter Varieties. Packed in 5 bushel barrels. Prices delivered \$2.50 and \$3.00 per barrel.

Order by H. & C. Phone No. 125, or Postal Card P. O. box 117, Clearfield, Pa.

Pleasant Valley Orchards.

Mother's Bread THE BEST BREAD

CITY BAKERY
NO. 22 THIRD ST.
Clearfield, Penn'a.

FRESH HOME-MADE SAUSAGE 20c POUND

R. C. Shaw Grocery Co.
Second Street

JACOBSON'S

Furniture, Rugs, Stoves and Household Goods

—AT—
POPULAR PRICES
—AT—
JACOBSON'S
212 REED STREET



"We got a Visitor for Christmas"

You can imagine the delight of the little ones when they get a Visitor during the Christmas season.

And you guesswork will picture its splendid worth as much—and more—than children.

It is a pleasure that you can enjoy so easily. There are Visitors from \$15 to \$50.00. We'll arrange terms to suit your convenience.

Stop in and we'll play any music you wish to hear.

W. F. FRIEDENK PHONO
E. E. SMITH, Manager

The Very Best That Money Can Buy



THERE IS ONLY ONE THING THAT HELPS TO MAKE YOU LOOK NEAT, GET YOUR SHOES SHINED BY OTTO AND YOU WILL BE SURE TO HAVE IT DONE RIGHT. DOWN IN THE DINELING BARBER SHOP

LOST—Between Mrs. D. L. Kneel residence and the produce market \$5 bill. Finder will be rewarded same is returned to this office.

NEW OPERA HOUSE

FEATURING THE BIG UNIVERSAL PROGRAM
5 REELS—TO-NIGHT, DEC. 8

Second Series of "Terrence O'Rourke" in Two Reels
And Three Good Comedies

Black Hand and Dirty Money "Closed Gates" One "Matinee"

Universal Weekly Given Away Tonight

—> This Way to The Opera House <—

GLOBE THEATRE

SHOWING THE WORLD'S BEST Feature Pictures

7 FILMS TODAY DECEMBER 8

Extra Special Kalem Feature
"The Rajah's Vow"
Complete in Two Parts. A Remarkable Dramatic Production

Extra Special Biograph Feature
"The Terrible Lesson"
A Strong Drama

Extra Special Lubin Feature
"The Lucky Rube"
The Widow and the Twins Comedy
7 REELS ALL FEATURES TODAY
"Mary Pickford" Welcome

PERSONAL

TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1914

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Heston, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Heston, a son.

Daniel Schoch, of Troutville, was in town yesterday.

Edgar Plubell, of Coudley, is attending court this week.

Charles Conley, of Westover, spent yesterday in Clearfield.

Sylvester Smeal, of Wallacetown, is attending court this week.

Ed Henderson, of Munson, is attending the week in Clearfield.

William Archibald, of Houtzdale, is one of the grand jurors this week.

T. R. Mahaffey, of New Washington, is one of the jurors this week.

Miss Mary Hastings has returned from a visit with relatives in Pittsburgh.

W. J. Ross, of Karthaus, was the guest of his brother, R. C. Ross yesterday.

A. E. Woolridge spent Sunday with his brother, D. R. Woolridge, deputy sheriff.

Rev. C. R. Allenbach, pastor of the Lutheran church, spent the day in Altoona.

Guernsey Smith left this morning to attend to business affairs in Tyrone and neighboring towns.

Miss Helen Flegal, of Karthaus, spent Sunday at the home of her uncle, Clark Flegal on Merrill street.

Joseph A. Sanders and Dr. F. H. Bemer, of Pittsburgh, are Clearfield visitors this week, witnesses in the Dickinson deer case.

Mrs. Elmer Shirey has returned from Sunbury, where she was called last week by the illness of her son, Lloyd Shirey, who is at the hospital there with typhoid fever.

John H. Moore's Sunday school class of the Trinity M. E. church is holding a social meeting at the home of Mrs. Scarborough, on Pine street, this evening for the benefit of the Belgians.

Miss Hazel Gillies, of DuBois, is visiting friends in Clearfield.

Fred Boulton and Thomas Mahaffey of Houtzdale, were Clearfield visitors yesterday.

G. M. Chute and daughter, Jennie, of Curwensville, were Clearfield shoppers this morning.

Mrs. R. E. Johnson and little daughter Dolores, of Pine street, left this morning to visit her parents in Olean, N. Y.

H. B. Clary, of Grampian, is stopping in Clearfield for several days.

D. E. Gouna and A. M. Gouna, of LaJosa, are spending several days in town on business.

J. C. Edmanson, of Tyrone, was in town yesterday.

Miss Mary Rasivens, of Houtzdale, is spending several days with Clearfield friends.

H. H. Sweeney, of Houtzdale, is stopping in town for several days.

Miss Jean Cole is the guest of DuBois friends.

Frank McCully, of Oseola, transacted business in Clearfield today.

Terrance Gleason, of DuBois, spent yesterday in Clearfield attending to business affairs at the court house.

John Arnold, of DuBois, was a court house visitor yesterday.

Edgar Sunderlin, of McGees Mills, spent yesterday in Clearfield attending to business affairs.

George Woods, of Grampian, attended court yesterday.

Willmot Wall, of Grampian, was a business visitor in town yesterday afternoon.

Theodore Mattern, of Morrisdale, is one of the Grand Jurors this week.

Miss Helen Smith has returned from New York city, where she spent the past week.

A. M. Buxard, of Wallacetown, has been in town for several days.

E. C. Davis, of Ramey, is stopping in Clearfield for several days.

Philip McGee, of McGees Mills, was visiting with friends here yesterday.

Peter J. Wood spent yesterday with friends in Clearfield.

R. W. Reeder, of Mahaffey, spent yesterday in town.

DR. C. C. BOVARD
Chiropractor and Neuropath—
Drugless treatment of disease.

Superfluous hair, warts, and
moles, permanently removed by
improved electric needle method
without pain or scar. 2nd
floor, new Masonic Block. H. &
C. Phone.

Have Received

A New Line of Mountings for
CHRISTMAS PICTURE
FRAMING
—Call—

A. LEA HESS,
H. & C. Phone
Orders Called for and Delivered

R. H. Thompson, of Oseola, spent
the week-end with Clearfield friends.
H. A. Brown and John F. Martin,
of DuBois, were in Clearfield yesterday
transacting business.

Mrs. John C. McCoy, of St. Marys,
is visiting her sister, Mrs. Robert
Lynn, of Second street.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lynn and
Mrs. McCoy, of St. Marys, spent Sunday
at the home of Dr. Austin C.
Lynn, of Oseola Mills.

Miss E. Seely returned to her
home in Reynoldsville this morning,
after spending several days with Miss
Woodward, of the West Side.

Mrs. H. S. Mackey and Helen
Manguson, of Glen Richey, spent the
morning shopping in Clearfield.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY
DINNER IN NEW YORK

The sixteenth annual dinner of the
Pennsylvania society will be held at
the Waldorf Astoria, New York, on
Saturday evening, December 12, at 7
o'clock. The Hon. Edwin S. Stuart,
former governor of Pennsylvania, and
president of the society, will preside.
His excellency, Dr. R. S. Naon, the
guest of honor. Other speakers will
be Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, governor-elect
of Pennsylvania, and the
Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson,
member of congress from Alabama.
More than 800 persons have signified
their intention of being present on
this occasion, which will be the largest
public dinner thus far given in
New York during the present season.
Conjointly with the dinner of the
Pennsylvania society the Society of
Pennsylvania Women in New York
will give their second annual dinner.
This will be held in the Waldorf
apartment of the Waldorf-Astoria,
the members proceeding to the boxes
of the grand ballroom for the speeches
of the Pennsylvania society. Mrs.
Alexander E. Patton, of Curwensville,
president of the Society of Pennsylvania
Women, will preside at the dinner.

DIFFICULT TO GET OUT OF
TURKEY DURING THE WAR

(By United Press)
New York, Dec. 8.—The first report
direct from Turkey was received yesterday
from American Ambassador
Morgenthau, at Constantinople, who
now represents seven nations besides
the United States in that country.
The report states that only women
and children of foreigners are permitted
to leave the country. All men
who might, upon their return to their
home, take up arms against Turkey
are forced to remain until the war is
over.

Aliens who are granted passes to
leave Turkey are not permitted to
take more than \$50 with them in
gold. In exchange for what other
money they have they are given Turkish
circulating medium, which is
practically worthless. Many foreigners
are remaining in Turkey because
they have no finances with which to
leave.

Frequent appeals have been made
by foreigners to the American Ambassador
concerning their treatment
at the hands of the Turkish government
and when he has sent such appeals
to the government officials he
has learned that it is an impossibility
to do anything in cases of that kind,
as the Turks have replied "that as
long as we have not killed or wounded
these foreigners inside our gates we
shall not compromise ourselves."

LOCAL LACONICS

A. M. Woodward's class of the
Trinity Methodist Sunday school is
holding a reception for the new members
in their class this evening in the church.

The first real snow storm of the
season visited Clearfield last night.

Grant and William Shaffer, of
Panic, killed a catamount in that vicinity
last week.

The are light at Fourth and Pine
streets has not been burning for several
nights.

OBITUARY

Thomas T. Barclay, one of Indiana
county's most prosperous and
esteemed farmers, died at 5 o'clock
Sunday evening at his home in March-
and, aged 79 years. Two years ago
he suffered a paralytic stroke. Since
that time he had been helpless. On
Saturday he suffered a second stroke
and death quickly followed.

The deceased was born near the
scene of his death, on September 5,
1835. He grew to manhood on the
old homestead and in 1872 married
Miss Elizabeth Coy, the daughter of
David Coy, a well known resident
and pioneer of Indiana county.

His wife died in 1893. Two daughters,
Mrs. John North and Mrs. Ed-
ward Simpson, of near Marion Center,
survive him.

John C. Barclay, of Clearfield;
G. H. Barclay, of Punxsutawney; Mrs.
Hannah Bell, of Bells Mills; Mrs.
Ruth Adams, of the state of Wash-
ington, and Mrs. Homer Leach, of
Helton, Kas., are brothers and sisters
of the deceased.

Funeral services were held this
afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home in
Marchand. Burial will be made in the
Mt. Pleasant cemetery in Covado.

MANAGER CLARK WILL GIVE
CANDY TO THE CHILDREN

The Opera House Co. will carry
out its annual custom on Christmas
by giving a free entertainment to
all the children up to 12 years of
age.

Manager Clark says that there will
be vaudeville, motion pictures, and
a box of candy will be given to all
the children who attend the matinee.
Besides the big Christmas tree on
the stage, elaborately trimmed and light-
ed, old Santa Claus will make his ap-
pearance down the chimney at 2:30
sharp, when the fun will start.

Kiddies, don't fail to be on the car-
pet, for this Christmas the enter-
tainment will be bigger than ever.

Real Estate Transfers
A. W. Lee to A. C. Henschel land
in Glen Hope. \$150
Harry W. Bowser to Thomas Mc-
Glynn, land in Bigler. \$500

AMUSING PICTURES AT
OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT

"Terrance O'Rourke". This is the
second series of twenty odd adven-
tures containing nearly the same
people in each one, but each a com-
plete story in two reels, and does not
require that you see any of the other
features to understand the picture.

The series were written by Louis Jo-
seph Vance. Author of the "Trey O'
Hearts" serial and produced under the
direction of Jacques Jaccard, with J.
Warren Kerrigan playing the title
role.

"Black Hand and Dirty Money" is
a Sterling comedy shown this evening.
Mr. Craig has a dispute with an
Italian organ grinder and receives a
note that worries him greatly. The
baby steals jam and leaves hand
prints all over the house and wanders
off to the attic and goes to sleep. A
great detective is called to help find
the child and oust the Black Hand
gang. The entire police force is called
out and through many deductions
and some clever work the mystery is
solved.

"Closed Gates" is a strong Rex
drama dealing with life problems at
the opera house this evening.

FELIX CLUB DEFEATED
BY PROFESSIONAL MEN

Last evening on the Y. M. C. A.
alleys the Felix club lost to the Pro-
fessional Men by 104 points. The
Felix club team scored 127 to the
Professionals' 1342. Ogden was the
high man for the Professionals and
May starred for the Felix club.

The score:
Felix club.
Royer 143 143 150 143
May 185 128 129 447
Kennard 106 131 118 355
Total 434 302 407 1237

Professionals.
Yeaney 107 164 201 472
Kester 122 135 187 304
Ogden 163 178 135 476
Total 392 487 473 1342

Do your Christmas shopping early.
Admitted to the Bar.
A. L. Edwards, Esq., of Phillipsburg
has been admitted to practice at
the Clearfield county bar.



We are now showing the biggest line of Men's,
Women's and Children's Slippers ever shown
in this big store

Felt Slippers for Women, and Children, in all styles and colors, from 48c to \$1.48

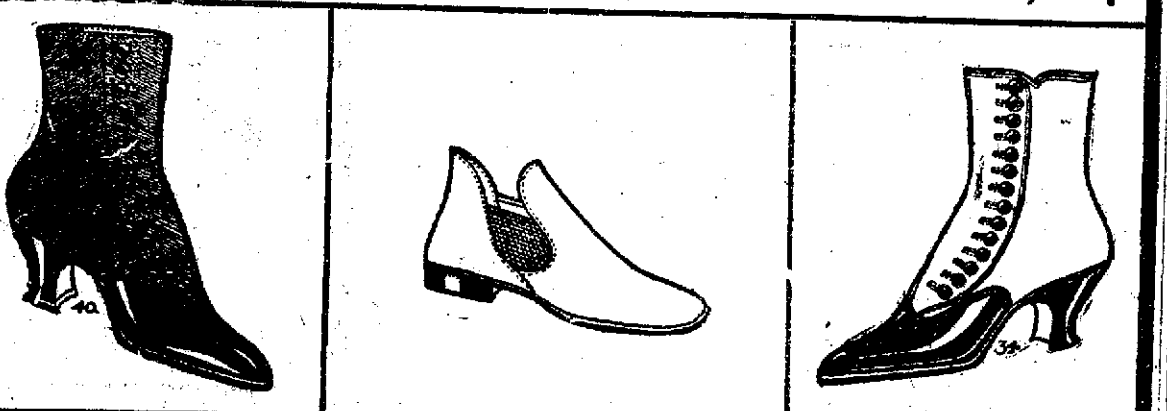
Men's Leather and Felt Slippers, from 75c to \$1.98

We also have some very special prices in Shoes that will pay you to look into

Brown's Boot Shop,

Second Street

Clearfield, Pa.



CLEARFIELD, R. F. D. NO. 2.

A burning fire came near causing a
dangerous fire at the home of James
Woods, in Paradise, yesterday. It
was discovered and extinguished
after causing much alarm and a
small amount of damage.

We noticed an improvement in ap-
pearances around the borough dump
yesterday. The rotten fish had been
gathered up, tin cans, etc., had been
removed, but the "smell" is still
there, and insist on being noticed.

We warn unsuspecting persons to
be careful; a new disease is around.
We were yesterday told of one that
had "plutocracy of the testament."
We are not very well acquainted
with it, but it must be horrible.

Plowing seems to have been the
general employment of farmers last
week. We saw many plowing in the
rain and much soil was turned, but
today they seemed content to stay
in the shelter of their homes: "Twas
a bad day, and on the hills the
rain and snow froze to the trees and
ground as it fell.

Frank Carra has a hog 12 months
that he says weighs 500 pounds. We
did not see it, weighed, but it looked
it.

A few days ago we mentioned the
fine looking chickens Harry Churk-
er owned, and again we feel disposed
to speak of them. He has two
strains of Rhode Island Reds and a
cock of White Wyandottes. If you
are a chicken fancier you should see
these, and especially his prize of
the world Rhode Island Red.

Rev. Knox, the new pastor at Cen-
ter church, is in the midst of an
old fashioned revival. During the
inclement weather of last week the
people came and the church was
crowded, even on the rainiest nights.
Penitents have been crowding the
altar and men and women profess con-
version every night. A member of
said church told us that to the
Trinity Brotherhood was due some of
the credit, as by the few meetings
they held there the past summer
especially some young men, were con-
vinced that being a Christian was
no ignoble thing and were persuaded
to attend church again after several
years absence. Good work, Bro.
Knox! Keep it up.

Admitted to the Bar.
A. L. Edwards, Esq., of Phillipsburg
has been admitted to practice at
the Clearfield county bar.

AUCTION OF WORKS OF ART
FOR RELIEF OF BELGIANS

(By United Press)
Philadelphia, Dec. 8.—Thousands of
dollars is expected to be raised for
the relief of families and dependents
of French and Belgian artists, by the
sale of art works, all donated by
American painters and sculptors,
which began here today. The auc-
tion-sale will continue for eight days.
Sculptures, pictures and other de-
corative objects, all done by persons
of recognized merit, comprise the of-
ferings. Those who put in bids to-
day took little risk, as no objects will
be permitted to leave the Art club
until the last day, in expectation of a
higher offer.

Mark Twain

on being asked how many cigars
he smoked in a day, answered that
he never kept books on his habits,
but he always observed two rules
in smoking—
First—Never to smoke while
sleeping, and
Second—To smoke nothing but
pure tobacco cigars.
The second rule can be adhered
to strictly by smoking

Citizen's Club, Cigars

No dogs or smoking used in club
manufacture

For sale here exclusively by
C. M. RHINE,
Clearfield, Pa.

PRACTICAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Boys' Axes	Coffee Percolators
Sportsmen's Hatchets	Chaffing Dishes
Pocket Knives	Serving Dishes
Sleds	Silver Plated Flat Ware
Boys' Wagons	Safety Razors
Watches & Clocks	Razors, Old Style
Scissors & Chains in Cases	Razors Stripper Sets
Carvers	Razor Straps
Child's Sets, etc.	Shaving Brushes
Carpet Sweepers	Manicure Sets
Vacuum Cleaners	Bath Room Fixtures
Roasters	Bath Room Mirrors
Aluminum Ware	Table Cutlery
Nickel Plated Copper Ware	

BOTH PHONES

A SQUARE DEAL
WILLIAM F. POWELL
23 So. Second St.

On December 28 we will Start a New

1915

Christmas Savings
Club

Watch for our announcement later

Clearfield Trust Co.

Clearfield, Penn.

Christmas Savings
Club

Closes This Week

Checks will be mailed Dec. 19

1915 Club Opens Dec. 21

Clearfield National Bank

"THE BANK OF SERVICE"

Banner

Mazda

Lamps

Oppo. Witmer Inn

ELECTRIC LAMPS

The Regular Banner Mazda Lamps in 10, 15, 20,
25, 40, 60, 100, 150, 250 Watt Lamps
The New Type C Banner Nitrogen Mazda Lamps
in 200, 400, 500, 750, 1000 Watt Lamps

Prices, 30c Up

Let us install a Banner Mazda Lamp in every socket in your house;
it will save you money and increase your light. Phone us your wants.

HARDER'S GUN WORKS

Clearfield, Penn'a.

Banner

Mazda

Lamps